

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

ROSABLANCA MONIQUE HAYES, §  
Dall. Cnty. Jail BookIn No. 22017651, §  
§  
Petitioner, §  
§  
V. § No. 3:22-cv-1610-L-BN  
§  
DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT., §  
§  
Respondent. §

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Petitioner Rosablanca Monique Hayes is detained pretrial at the Dallas County jail, indicted for aggravated assault with a deadly weapon, enhanced by two prior robbery convictions. *See State v. Hayes*, F22-54575 (283d Jud. Dist. Ct., Dall. Cnty., Tex.). Hayes also faces a state misdemeanor charge for possession of marijuana. *See State v. Hayes*, M22-54725 (Cnty. Crim. Ct. No. 6, Dall. Cnty., Tex.).

While she has been appointed counsel in both state criminal proceeding, Hayes has now filed, in this Court, a *pro se* application for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See* Dkt. No. 3.

United States District Judge Sam A. Lindsay referred Hayes's habeas petition to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for pretrial management under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference.

And the undersigned enters these findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation that the Court should dismiss the habeas petition, construed as brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, without prejudice to Hayes's right to pursue

available state remedies.

Based on her status as a pretrial detainee, Hayes is not “in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court,” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a), so relief under Section 2254 is not available to her. But Section 2241 remains “available for challenges by a state prisoner who is not in custody pursuant to a state court judgment.’ For example, prisoners ‘in state custody for some other reason, such as pre-conviction custody, custody awaiting extradition, or other forms of custody that are possible without a conviction’ are able to take advantage of § 2241 relief.” *In re Wright*, 826 F.3d 774, 782 (4th Cir. 2016) (quoting *White v. Lambert*, 370 F.3d 1002, 1006 (9th Cir. 2004)).

And, insofar as Hayes remains detained at the jail (and is not in state custody), she “is entitled to raise constitutional claims in a federal habeas proceeding under § 2241 if two requirements are satisfied.” *Ray v. Quarterman*, No. 3:06-cv-850-L, 2006 WL 2842122, at \*1 (N.D. Tex. July 24, 2006), *rec. adopted*, 2006 WL 2844129 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 29, 2006).

Her detention at the jail satisfies the first, “in custody” requirement.

But Hayes must also exhaust her “available state remedies.” *Ray*, 2006 WL 2842122, at \*1 & n.1 (explaining that, “[d]espite the absence of an exhaustion requirement in the statutory language of § 2241, the courts have developed an exhaustion doctrine, holding that federal courts should abstain from the exercise of jurisdiction until the issues are resolved in state court”; citing *Dickerson v. Louisiana*, 816 F.2d 220, 225 (5th Cir. 1987); *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Ct. of Ky.*, 410 U.S. 484, 489-92 (1973)); *see also Fain v. Duff*, 488 F.2d 218, 223 (5th Cir. 1973) (“With

respect to collateral attack on convictions in state court, the requirement was codified in 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), but the requirement applies to all habeas corpus actions.”).

State remedies are ordinarily not considered exhausted so long as the petitioner may effectively present his claims to the state courts by a currently available and adequate procedure. *Braden*, 410 U.S. at 489. This entails submitting the factual and legal basis of any claim to the highest available state court for review. *Carter v. Estelle*, 677 F.2d 427, 443 (5th Cir. 1982). A Texas pretrial detainee must present his claim to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. *See Deters v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 789, 795 (5th Cir. 1993); *Richardson v. Procunier*, 762 F.2d 429, 432 (5th Cir. 1985).

A petitioner may be excused from the exhaustion requirement only if he can show “exceptional circumstances of peculiar urgency.” *Deters*, 985 F.2d at 795. Absent exceptional circumstances, a pre-trial detainee may not adjudicate the merits of his claims before a judgment of conviction has been entered by a state court. *Braden*, 410 U.S. at 489.

*Ray*, 2006 WL 2842122, at \*1; *see also Braden*, 410 U.S. at 493 (“Derailment of a pending state proceeding by an attempt to litigate constitutional defenses prematurely in federal court” is not allowed.).

Hayes’s failure to make this showing, *see generally* Dkt. No. 3, requires that the Court dismiss her habeas petition without prejudice, to allow her to pursue available state remedies.

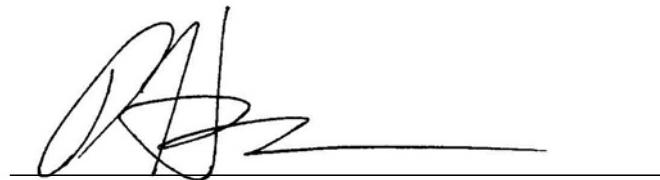
### **Recommendation**

The Court should dismiss the pending habeas action, construed as brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, without prejudice to Petitioner Rosablanca Monique Hayes’s right to pursue available state remedies.

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation must file specific written objections

within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions, and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: August 4, 2022



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DAVID L. HORAN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE